

# The Anderson Intelligencer.

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Having recently made considerable additions to this department, we are prepared to execute

## JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS

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### Negro Suffrage.

The editor of the *Journal of Commerce* is answering a strong letter from one of his Radical friends, who had insisted that emancipation without the ballot would leave the negro in a worse condition than he was in a state of slavery, and that the Federal Government, through whom his emancipation was obtained, was bound to protect him in his new character of a "freedman." To this the editor says: "We must be pardoned for suggesting that our correspondent's plan of affording 'protection' to the black race is, to use the mildest term, exceedingly strange and unintelligible. How will giving them the ballot give them protection? Is it not rather throwing them into the very vortex of destruction? Would it confer any superior advantages on the present inhabitants of Dahomy to give them suffrage? The idea is admitted to be ridiculous. What nations of the earth are at present to be found to whom even intelligent Americans would recommend giving the right of suffrage and self-government instantly, without preparation, without other education than they now have? It is a burlesque on free government to make its blessings so cheap, or to regard it as so easy of management that any race or nation may be at once entrusted with it. Would any one consent to import into this country to-day some millions of educated Frenchmen, Germans, Russians, Turks—even Englishmen and Irishmen, and give them the right of suffrage at once? Would our correspondent think it right, either with reference to the immigrants themselves or the old citizens of the country? The gift of suffrage to the black race is the gift of a curse. They are wholly unfit for it, and it is like casting your children into the sea before they have learned to swim. It is like turning men into a room full of oxygen gas, which is a very good thing in its way, and for a few moments produces brilliant life, with all the appearances of health and prosperity, but which will result in swift death.

"But, says our correspondent, 'mere emancipation, without the means of protecting themselves in their new condition, would be a curse and not a blessing to the negro race.' True as gospel. It is a truth often stated in these columns, and equally true substituting 'suffrage' for 'emancipation.' Suffrage is not protection. Millions of emigrants have resided in this country for years in prosperous condition without the right of suffrage. Millions of women and children reside here in that state. The ballot is not necessary to their protection. Better means are devised, namely, laws which recognize their inferior political condition, and therefore protect them. We know not how many thousands of paupers are this winter in New England poor-houses, deprived of the right of suffrage, their labor sold at auction for what it is worth, or themselves put up at auction to the bidder who will take them at the cheapest rate. These are perhaps as judicious laws for the protection of the white poor of New England as could be devised. They rest on the recognition of the plain truth that there are large numbers of men who cannot take care of themselves, who must be protected and cared for, but who, of course, cannot expect the right of suffrage or self-government. Yet, to quote our correspondent, these paupers have the same 'moral right' to suffrage as he or we. This notion of a moral right to suffrage is untenable. No such right exists. The right of suffrage is derived by grant, not by nature. It is the creation of law, and in this country it is possessed only by a small minority of the population. It should be granted only to such men as are fit to be governors of themselves and their fellow men.

"But, says our correspondent, 'We cannot, in common justice, leave them in the hands of their late owners.' Why not? They will be better taken care of by the laws which Southern men will make than by the devices of legislators a thousand miles off. They will be in the same position with millions here at the North. The experiment of a few years has proved this for a certainty, that no conceivable condition can be worse than they are in now, with Congress legislating for them and spending millions to keep them. Has the terrible contrast never occurred to the mind of our intelligent correspondent, that a few years ago there was not a poor house in those States, and every black man, woman and child had employment, and was paid for that employment a support from birth to death, including medicine and nursing in sickness, with careful attention in childhood and old age; whereas now, two years of peace have succeeded the war, and Congress has to appropriate millions annually to feed the negroes, and yet they perish by thousands from misery, starvation and neglect. This is not an argument for returning to slavery, but it is a strong, and unanswerable argument against entrusting them with the ballot, and imagining that this will prove the medicine for this awful disease. The truth may as well be faced first as last. It will become plain in a few years, if it is not already plain. Instead of seeking to save negroes from starvation by furnishing them with printed ballots, they must be regarded somewhat as Massachusetts and Connecticut regard paupers. They must be treated as an inferior race, and furnished with the protection and guidance of restraining laws. If a man travel from one town to another in New England, which many of our theoretical politicians never dreamed of. If the Southern negroes are ever to become voters it should be only after a process of education analogous to that imposed by

law on emigrants. If Mr. Gladstone himself were to remove to New York, we would not let him vote until he had first solemnly declared his intention to become a citizen, and then lived among us enough years to know something about the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

We have thus addressed our remarks to the suggestions of our correspondent. There are numerous other points of great importance which should be regarded in this discussion. We have space only to note them.

"We hear a great deal about justice to the negro, but those who are most earnest for what they conceive to be that justice, are obvious of the justice due to the other part of the human family. Is there no injustice in introducing into the splendid fabric of American Union a series of States, created by force, governed by a semibarbarous, wholly uneducated race of men, to wield a vast power in the Senate and House, to govern New York as well as South Carolina? With all respect to the sincere believers in negro suffrage, we pronounce it gross and unparalleled injustice to make this negro race our governors, regulators of the financial, commercial, and political interests of the city and State of New York, whatever may be the argument for giving them local suffrage. So glaring is this injustice that we venture the assurance that even our intelligent correspondent would not dream of advocating its propriety. He would, at the most, advocate only his idea of justice to the negro and add his regret that in accomplishing that, he would be compelled to do injustice to others—a case in morals long ago settled by the law, 'Never do evil that good may come.' Sever the question for the sake of seeing it in its proper light. By giving the negroes suffrage we place in their hands two kinds of power, the one local within their State, the other national over all the land. Suppose these two powers severed, so that one grant can be made without the other. Now let it be proposed to grant to the negroes of the South the right of suffrage in all matters affecting Northern States and national subjects, but not for local purposes in their own State. Is there any man so insane as to imagine any requirements of justice which commands us of the North thus to make this negro race our governors? It would be worse than folly, it would be a stupendous crime against every principle of justice and prudence. Does the crime become less, the injustice any less glaring, because you add local power to your grant of general power? This is too plain a proposition to need argument. It is unanswerable.

"But there is a remaining consideration which is of paramount importance. What right have we at the North to do anything about this question of negro suffrage at the South? None whatever. If we plead the law of force we reject the Constitution which is our safeguard here at home. The unconstitutionality of these measures is now confessed in the broadest light of day by the revolutionary efforts of Congress to prevent a decision of the Supreme Court on them. No one pretends now that they are constitutional. Therefore these negro suffrage laws are to be regarded as wrongs to the whole country, as wrongs to the negro himself; fatal in their effects on the welfare of the black race, and likely to be more deadly in their effects on liberty in general, since they are leading to the destruction of the Constitution, the noblest monument of freedom hitherto devised by men."

TRIALS BY THE MILITARY.—The following order was issued on Thursday:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 6, 1868.

### General Orders No. 18.

I. In trials of offences at common law or under State statutes, and in trials of civil actions, protest courts, military commissions and military tribunals, organized by virtue of authority under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, will be governed by the rules of evidence prescribed by the law of the State in which the case is tried.

II. No provost court will entertain jurisdiction of any case, nor will any justice commander refer any case for trial by any such court, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the post commander and shall be certified by him, either—

First. That the case involves matters of difference between employer and employed, respecting rights under provisions of military orders; or

Second. That the proper State authorities have refused or unreasonably failed, or are unable to take action needful for the protection of persons or property; or

Third. That there is good ground for believing, upon facts shown, which must be preserved of record, that impartial justice cannot be secured in the State courts, by reason of prejudice on account of race, color or former condition.

THE CONVENTION TAX.—General Canby has ordered assessors of taxes to add to their assessments the tax levied by the Convention for the purpose of paying the per diem and contingent expenses of that body. The Treasurer of the State is authorized and directed to pay the per diem and mileage of the delegates, the contingent expenses and the compensation of the officers, upon the warrant of the President in the usual form.—*Charleston News.*

A lady, the Gardiner (Mc.) Journal says, who recently visited a cemetery with her little daughter, observed on one of the stones a neatly cut figure of a horse. Wondering why such an emblem should be used, but could not find any clue to its appropriateness when her little girl remarked: "I presume she died of the nightmare."

### Organize! Organize!

We think that it is high time for the white race of the South, to organize everywhere. If they had pursued this policy before registering took place, and before the elections held for a convention, it is more than probable, that few or no conventions would have been held. We are aware, that the most potent reason for their not organizing was, the fear of doing anything which would bring about an antagonism of races in the South. The interest, as well as the peace of both races, required that they should live in harmony together. But this precaution is now at an end. Radical emissaries have been sent through the South, supported by large contributions of money from the North, to organize, by secret associations, the black race against the white. It is done. We cannot undo it; and are, therefore, compelled to organize, also in self-defence.

Fortunately, the great question of negro supremacy in the South, is not a question affecting the South only. It is as wide as the Union of the United States, and the constitution itself, by which alone, this Union exists. The people of the North, in every city, village and hamlet—inhabiting their mountain sides, or rich valleys—driving their factories or ploughing their fields, are equally interested. The wild cries of revolution, which are now heard in the walls of the capitol at Washington, demanding negro supremacy at the South, also echo aloud for a fierce despotism over the North, by the overthrow of the constitution. None of its sacred guarantees, stand in their way. The powers of the legislature in Congress, is in the hands of a secret tyrannical caucus. The powers of the executive, and of the judiciary, are to be destroyed; and the army of the United States is to be used, by a congressional dictator, to carry out their despotic behests by the sword. Thus, the whole structure of the Government of the United States—the Union—the Constitution—and all the great principles of free government, it establishes, are involved in the subjection of the white race of the South, to negro domination.

The Northern people, are everywhere arousing themselves for the great and vital conflict. Does it become the white race of the South to be passive? Here, its first terrible strife and ruin, is to be realized. We are the immediate victims of its tyrannical experiments. We will participate with the North in the loss of all liberty; and the foul despotism which will be spread over the whole of the United States; but the immediate practical effects of negro rule, will be peculiarly ours. The whole property of the Southern States, will be put into the hands of negroes, to be disposed of according to their discretion. Those who own no property, are to pay all taxes on property. The justice of the country, is to be administered by negro judges and negro juries—the police of the country—and, its militia, to be regulated, so as to administer to negro interests and negro supremacy; and the white race, will thus be forced to fight out their self-protection, or leave the country.

Now, with such momentous issues before the white people of the South,—can they with any safety, any longer postpone organizing themselves for the protection of their lives, liberties and country?

The condition of things throughout the United States, clearly indicate what kind of organization they should establish. It ought to be in unison and association with the great party at the North, which is contending in the same great cause.—Whether called Conservatives or Democrats, makes no great difference. The principles avowed by this great party at the North, are undoubtedly those of the Democratic party of the United States. They demand a limited Federal Government at Washington. They require the existence of the States, with all their reserved rights under the constitution. They resist consolidation, and the despotism it inevitably establishes;—and they insist on the preservation and perpetuation of the free government, they have inherited from their ancestors. We, of the white race of the South, should be in close and corresponding association with this great party. Our policy in the South, should be largely regulated by theirs in the North. To know their policy, and to know our own; to act together with them, and to obtain a common triumph over our common enemies—(the enemies of our race and of free government in the world), we must organize associations or clubs all over the South.

Men of the white race of South Carolina! will you not band yourselves together, to save yourselves and your country? In every district, parish, county, village and town in South Carolina,—will you not organize yourselves into Democratic or Conservative associations? In this way only, can you put yourselves into close affinity with the great party at the North, struggling for your own rights, and struggling for their own, in the grand faith, of the righteous omnipotence of justice and the constitution. Be patient, yet active—be resolute, but politic,—have faith in God and your future high destinies, although dark now, yet fitted to illumine the world—and you shall find it. Men of the white race of South Carolina!—organize!—organize!—organize!—*Charleston Mercury.*

A Dutch member of the Pennsylvania Legislature on his return home after the adjournment of that body, was asked by one of his constituents what had been done during the session. "I don't know (he replied) not de orders do—but for myself, I clear von hundred dollar by it."

"Why are women like churches?" "First, because there is no living without one; secondly, because there is many aspire to them; thirdly, because they are objects of adoration, and lastly, but by no means least, because they have a loud clapper in their upper story."

### The Proposed Constitution.

The Charleston papers of last Thursday contain the "Declaration of Rights and form of Government as the Constitution of the commonwealth of South Carolina," reported by various Committees in the Convention on the preceding day. As there is likely to be an extended discussion of its merits, and many changes and modifications inserted, we can only present the following synopsis of these lengthy documents, copied from the Charleston News:

The existing Constitution of the State is proposed to be materially changed, both as regards matter and arrangement. First, it is set forth that "all men are born free and equal;" second, that slavery shall not hereafter exist; third, that power is vested in and derived only from the people; fourth, that the doctrine of States rights is forever dead and buried; fifth, that under no pretext shall another attempt be made to dissolve the Union; and, sixth, that all citizens shall possess equal civil and political rights. Hereafter no person shall be imprisoned for debt, and a homestead shall be exempted from seizure or sale. Private and corporate property is to be inviolate, yet laws may be made securing right of way over lands of either persons or corporations for purposes of internal improvement, but a just compensation, in all cases, is first to be made to the owners. It is provided that the power of suspending the laws ought never to be exercised, save by the Legislature, or the authority derived from it. Neither the legislative, executive nor judicial department of the Government, shall in any wise trench upon the functions and powers of the others. Any individual who shall fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge, or is in any way concerned in fighting a duel, is prescribed from holding any office of honor or trust in the State, besides making him liable to such other punishment as the law may prescribe.

No property qualification shall be necessary for an election to or the holding of any office. No office is to be created, the appointment to which shall be for a longer time than during good behavior. All navigable streams are to be public highways, free to the citizens of the United States, without any imposition of tax or toll, and no owner of a wharf, erected on the shores of a navigable stream, is permitted to charge for the use of said wharf, unless expressly authorized to do so by the Legislature.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in two Circuit Courts—to wit: a Court of Common Pleas having civil jurisdiction, and Court of General Sessions having criminal jurisdiction only;—and in District and Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court is to consist of three judges, who are to be elected by the General Assembly for the term of six years, and so classified that one of the judges shall go out of office every two years, the judge holding the shortest term of office under this classification to be the Chief Justice during his term of office. It provides for filling all vacancies that may occur, the circuits which each judge shall occupy, and the jurisdiction which each judge shall exercise. The circuit judge is to be elected by the people of his circuit, and shall hold office for the term of four years. The Courts of Common Pleas are to sit in each judicial district at least twice a year, and to have full jurisdiction in all matters of equity. But the courts now established for that purpose shall continue as at present organized until January 1, 1869, for the disposition of causes pending therein. The Court of General Sessions shall sit at least three times a year for the trial of criminal causes. The election by the people of each judicial district of three persons who shall constitute a District Court, which shall have full jurisdiction over roads, highways, ferries, bridges, and all matters relating to taxes, and the local concerns of the District. A Court of Probate is also to be established in each District, and the people are to elect justices of the peace and constables, who may hold office for the term of two years. No person who has arrived at the age of twenty can be elected or continued in office as a judge, and no judge shall charge juries in respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law. Necessary provisions are made for the election of clerks of courts, an attorney-general, one solicitor of each circuit, sheriffs, coroners and district surveyors.

The entire legal machinery of the State, with few exceptions, is to be created by votes of the people. It is provided that the General Assembly shall revise the civil and criminal laws of the State and form a penal code, and that this operation shall be repeated every ten years. The form of pleading is to be made uniform, and the practice revised and simplified. The Governor, is connected with two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly, may remove any executive or judicial officer for wilful neglect of duty. The House of Representatives is vested with the sole power of impeachment, and any officer impeached shall be suspended from office until judgment shall have been pronounced. All impeachments to be tried by the Senate.

The report of the Committee on Education provides for the appointment of a State Superintendent, to be elected by the people, and a School Commissioner for each District, who, together, are to constitute a board. The State is to be divided into school districts, and the compulsory attendance at free schools of all children between six and sixteen years of age, for at least twenty-four months, is ordained. To support free schools, there shall be a poll-tax of \$1. There shall be

a State school for the reform of juvenile offenders, and an agricultural college; and all public schools, colleges and universities of this State, supported by the public funds, shall be open to all children, without regard to race or color.

MURDER OF MR. J. FRASER MATTHEWS, JR.—On Tuesday last a cold-blooded and dastardly murder was perpetrated near Beaufort in this State, under circumstances which make the crime peculiarly heinous.

It appears that the plantation of Mr. DeSaussure, near Beaufort, has not been planted since the war, but has been occupied by a gang of negroes who have lived by pillaging and stealing, and who had made themselves the terror of the neighborhood. The gang had an especial fondness for horses and mules, and when an animal was suddenly missing, it was assumed that it had fallen into the hands of the negro land-sharks.

Mr. J. Fraser Matthews was living on the Coosaw plantation, and lost some mules. As soon as the loss was discovered it was suggested that the land-sharks had them, and Mr. Matthews determined to make an attempt to recover his property, with the sanction and under authority of the law. He accordingly procured the assistance of a constable and a posse of four colored men, and thus accompanied went out to the DeSaussure plantation.

When the party reached the plantation they found gathered together the whole of the able-bodied negroes who made the place their habitual headquarters. The constable endeavored to arrest the persons against whom information was laid, but met with resistance. At this moment the posse took to their heels, leaving the two white men alone with the infuriated mob. It was impossible to make the arrest, and the negroes, excited by their numerical superiority, rapidly became insolent. One of them suddenly seized Mr. Matthews, and another wrested his gun from his grasp. The poor victim was now unarmed. He knew that he was powerless, but he only said, with perfect coolness, "I am unarmed. Do not shoot," and then walked away. This appeal was of no avail. The thirst for blood was aroused, and while Mr. Matthews was walking away, the negro who had taken the gun took deliberate aim and fired, the load lodging in the head of Mr. Matthews and killing him instantly. The negroes were now satisfied. They had killed an unarmed man with his own gun, and they dispersed.

Soon afterwards Jno. F. Porteus, Esq., heard of the bloody deed, and went to Beaufort to cause the arrest of the guilty parties. He found, however, that he had been anticipated, and that the negro who fired the fatal shot had reported the circumstances to the military authorities with the statement that he killed Mr. Matthews in self defence.

This is all that is known; but it is enough to make one believe that the murder was without any shadow of justification, and that there is no truth in the one-sided statements made by the murderer himself. Mr. Matthews was a young man of fine promise, and was a gallant soldier in the Confederate army, having particularly distinguished himself at Battery Wagner.—*Chas. News, 7th inst.*

RAISE PROVISIONS.—In the *Southern Cultivator*, for February, we find the following timely advice, which we commend to our planters and farmers:

Do not forget that cotton is heavily taxed, and that the great need of the South, at present, is an abundance of provisions. With well supplied barns and granaries, commercial independence, at least, is secured. The operations of this month enter largely into the food question. The old crop is to be sown, and in this latitude, if the weather is favorable, and ground in good condition, the middle of the month is about the time to begin the work. We would again urge our friends to sow very largely of this valuable grain. During the last year, it has commanded a very fine price—some cases approximating that of corn; the labor required by the crop is comparatively light; the yield is usually large, when the quality of the land upon which it grows is considered, and there is no better food for horses, cows and stock of every kind. Not only so, a large breadth of land, but take pains and put the crop in nicely. Experience has pretty generally decided in favor of covering this grain with a turn plow. Take as much pains as you would with a wheat crop; do not think because this is a hardy, thrifty plant, which will do something even on a poor half-plowed field, that therefore it will not bear good treatment. Just think of 40, 60, or 80 bushels per acre, as is the case in Scotland, and even as far South as France.

"Coffee, what do you think do most useful ob de planets—de sun or the moon?" "Well, Sambo, I tink de moon, orter take de sun rank in dat ar 'tickle-lar." "Why you think so, Cuffee?" "Well, I tell you, kase she shines by night when we want light, and the sun shines by day when we do not."

In reply to a request for a testimonial as to the merits of a clothes wringer, the following was sent: "I bought your clothes wringer and I am immensely pleased with it. I bought a jag of wood which proved to be green and unfit to burn. I run the whole load of wood through your clothes wringer, and I have used the wood for kindling ever since."

A militia officer, in Philadelphia, said to a negro—"Let's take a drink." "Cuff!—Well, dere is some niggers so cussed proud dey won't drink wid a millions o'fser; but my principle is dis—I'll drink wid any man so he is honest."

### WASHINGTON, February 4.

The President and Stanton had neither written nor personal conversation since August 12th. The President's letter to Grant, on January 21, contains this paragraph: "You had found in our first conference that I was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in his suspension or not. You know what reasons had induced me to ask from you a promise. You also knew that, in case your views of duty did not accord with my convictions, it was my purpose to fill your place by another appointment. Even ignoring the existence of a positive understanding between us, these conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations. It is certain, however, that, even under these circumstances, you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but according to your own statements, placed yourself in a position where, could I have anticipated your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you what I was compelled to ask of your predecessor in the War Department, namely, a letter of resignation; or else to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by a successor."

Grant's letter, of February 2, alluding to the President's letter of January 31 and the newspaper articles, says: "It is a statement somewhat more in detail of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in these articles, and which my statement of the facts set forth in my letter of the 28th ult., was intended to correct; and I here reassert the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours in reply notwithstanding."

### GENERAL LONGSTREET IN NEW YORK.

A New York letter says: I had the pleasure of an hour's conversation with General Longstreet this afternoon. The General has been two weeks in New York, solely on business. He did not expect to be detained so long, but the matters demanding his attention are now nearly settled, and he will soon return to New Orleans. He has been visited by a number of prominent gentlemen, among them several who desired to talk politics, with him, but on this subject he has preferred to say little. I am surprised to find a man of his fame so youthful in appearance. He does not look over forty-five; his cheeks, full and without a wrinkle, are as ruddy as a boy's, and though his hair and the beard on the lower part of his face are liberally sprinkled with gray, he has all the appearance of a man in the very midsummer of life. He converses in a low clear tone, giving his views in plain, concise sentences, and in a manner so unobtrusive that the person he addresses can hardly imagine he is listening to the famous General Longstreet. A moment's conversation with him shows that he is a true gentleman, and a man possessing the best quality of common sense. Many may doubt the wisdom of his political views, but his unselfishness and sincerity should not be questioned. Speaking of my impressions alone, without implying anything in the conversation, I do not believe any position that could be offered him would induce General Longstreet to leave private for political life.

—Mrs. H.—A young mother, was exhibiting with commendable pride to a number of admiring friends her first baby. Finally, approaching little Dan, a boy of five years, the happy parent said, "Dan, isn't this a dear little baby?" Dan hesitated a moment, turned up his eyes and answered, "Yes, but it's bald headed."

—Dutchman—"Gute Morgen, Patric, how you tuz?"

Irishman—"Morning till ye, Hans, think ye'll get rain the day?"

Dutchman—"I guess not—ye never had much rain in ferry time?"

Irishman—"Faith, an ye're right there Hans; and thin, whenever it gits in the way o' rainin', the devil a drop o' dry weather will we git as long as the wet spell howlds."

Said a fond mother to a young hopeful of eight: "Tommy, my boy, fetch in a stick of wood." "Ah! my dear, responded the youth, "the grammatical portion of your education has been sadly neglected; you should have said: 'Thomas, my son, transport from that recumbent collection of combustible material upon the threshold of this edifice, one of the curtailed excrescences of a delinquent log.'"

Brown the other day, while looking at the skeleton of a donkey, made a very natural quotation. "Ah," said he, "We are fearfully and wonderfully made."

—When a rogue means to utter a worse lie than usual, he generally prefaces it with, "To tell you the truth."

A southern editor calls "Walrusia" "Dam-long way-offski."

A bad husband beats his wife, and a very bad wife beats the devil.

What nose is more brilliant than a toper's nose? Why, volca-no to be sure. Pat remarks that the chief glow of each comes from the "crater."

A down-east paper, in pulling off a certain soap, says it is the "best ever used for cleaning a dirty man's face. We have tried it and therefore ought to know."

One of our exclaimers says that a dancing master in New York has introduced the "Kiss Cotillion" in which the gentlemen always kisses the ladies as they swing corners.

We are not much on the dance, but would like to swing a few corners most awful well.

A man that don't know any thing will tell it the first time he gets a chance.

Et I enjoy any thing more than the prosperity of a good man, it is the punishment of an infernal scoundrel.